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Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 1 February 1999 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit information concerning the launching of Swedish satellite Astrid 2, registration number 1998-72B, on 10 December 1998 at Plesetsk, Russian Federation (see annex I). The status of the register of Swedish objects launched into outer space as of January 1999 is given in annex II.

* General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

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Annex I

Registration data on space objects launched by Sweden*

1. Launching State: Sweden
2. Name and registration number: Astrid 2, 1998-72B
3. Date and location of launch: 10 December 1998
   Plesetsk, Russian Federation
4. Basic orbital parameters:
   (a) Nodal period 105.1 minutes
   (b) Inclination 83 degrees
   (c) Apogee 1,014 km
   (d) Perigee 980 km
5. General description and mission of the space object:

Spin-stabilized, sun-pointing microsatellite (30 kg) for research. The scientific mission: High-resolution measurements of electrical and magnetic fields in the auroral region, electron density measurements, high- resolution measurements of the electron and ion distribution functions and ultraviolet auroral imaging and atmospheric ultra violet-absorption measurements.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

Annex II. Register of Swedish objects launched into outer space (status as of January 1999)*

Name	Registration number	Launch date (and site)	Nodal period	Inclination (degrees)	Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Function/end of life measures	General mission
Viking	1986-19 B	22 February 1986 (Kourou, French Guiana)	262.2 minutes	98.78	13 530	814.4	17 May 1987	Investigation of plasma physics and the auroral phenomena.
Tele-X	1989-27A	2 April 1989 (Kourou, French Guiana)	24 hours	0	35 790 (Geostationary, 5° E)		16 January 1998 "Graveyard orbit"	Telecommunications, direct television broadcasting and data communication.
Sirius 1[1]	1989-67 A	27 August 1989 (Florida, United States of America)	24 hours	0	35 790 (Geostationary, 5.2° E)			High-power television broadcasting.
Freja	1992-64 A	6 October 1992 (Jiuquan, China)	108.9 minutes	63	1 756	601	14 October 1996	High-resolution measurements in the upper ionosphere and lower magnetosphere.
Astrid	1995-2 B	24 January 1995 (Plesetsk, Russian Federation)	105.1 minutes	82.9	1 026	968	27 September 1995	Investigation of near-space plasma with emphasis on neutral particle phenomena.
Sirius 2	1997-71 A	12 November 1997 (Kourou, French Guiana)	24 hours	0	35 790 (Geostationary, 4.8° E)			High-power television broadcasting and data communication.
Sirius 3	1998-56 B	5 October 1998 (Kourou, French Guiana)	24 hours	0	35 790 (Geostationary, 28° E till October 1999, thereafter 5° E)			Broadcasting satellite for television, radio and data with 15 high-EIRP transponders.
Astrid 2	1998-72 B	10 December 1998 (Plesetsk, Russian Federation)	105.1 minutes	83	1 014	968		High-resolution measurements of electrical and magnetic fields in the auroral region.

Source: Swedish National Space Board.

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[1]Bought in orbit in 1996.